DDWRT VLAN's revisited

(having fun with VAP's, WAP's and VLAN's

Introduction

When the VLAN world was simple and straightforward (at least for Broadcom) I already did a write up how to use <u>VAP's, WAP's and VLAN's</u> but that is now outdated since the introduction of swconfig for Broadcom, so a new write up.

AS I am still learning and have to discover a lot this is a WIP and no definitive answer so please share your results/answers/thoughts/corrections.

Note:

When creating bridges you have to be extremely patient, add a bridge, Apply and wait two minutes before creating another bridge. After you have created all bridges Reboot the router

Then Assign to Bridge, Add and Assign, then Apply and wait two minutes after assignment then assign the next interface to a bridge. In the end Reboot again. If you are not patient the bridge index becomes corrupt and all assignments revert to none

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Setup

Before setting this up both routers were reset to defaults

Main router R7800

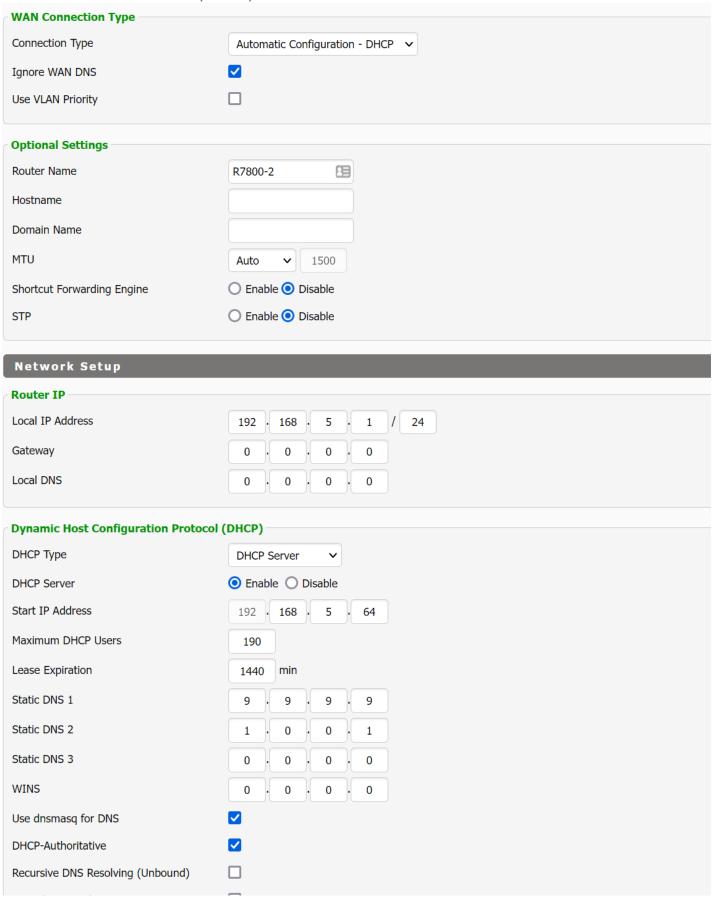
Netgear R7800 running build 49626 Setup: Gateway, IP address 192.168.5.1

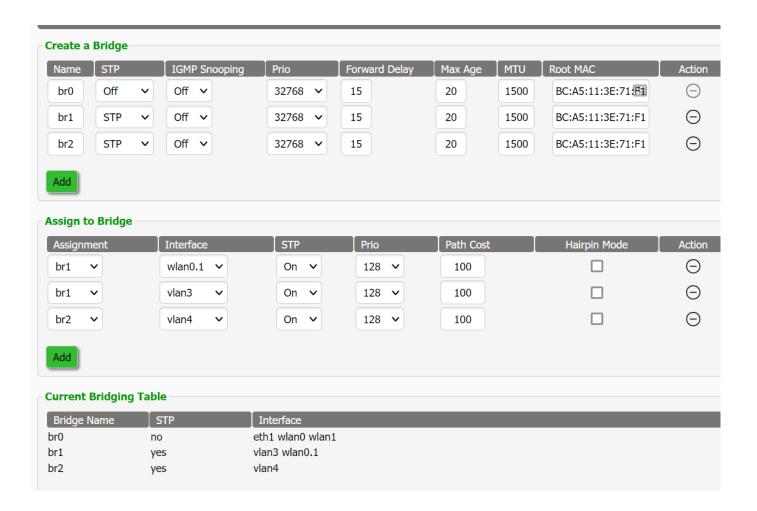
The router has two bridges which have their own IPaddresses/subnet br1 is associated with VLAN 3

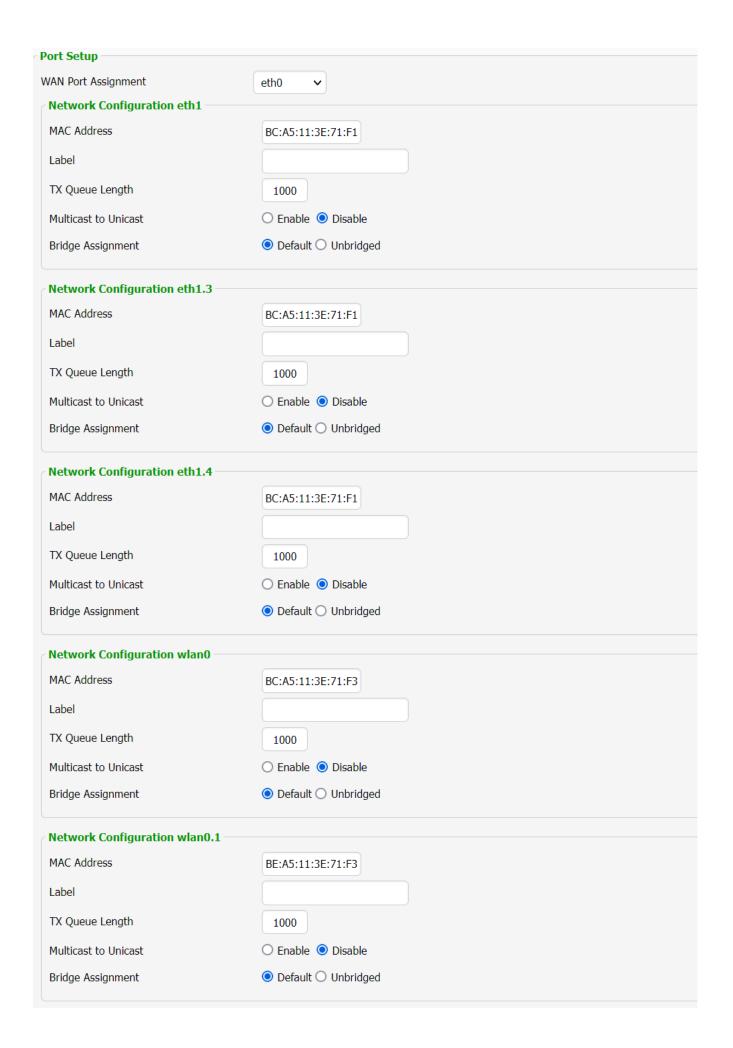
One trunk port to the WAP with VLAN1, VLAN3 and VLAN4 all tagged One port (swconfig port 2 = port 3 on the router) on VLAN 3 (br1)

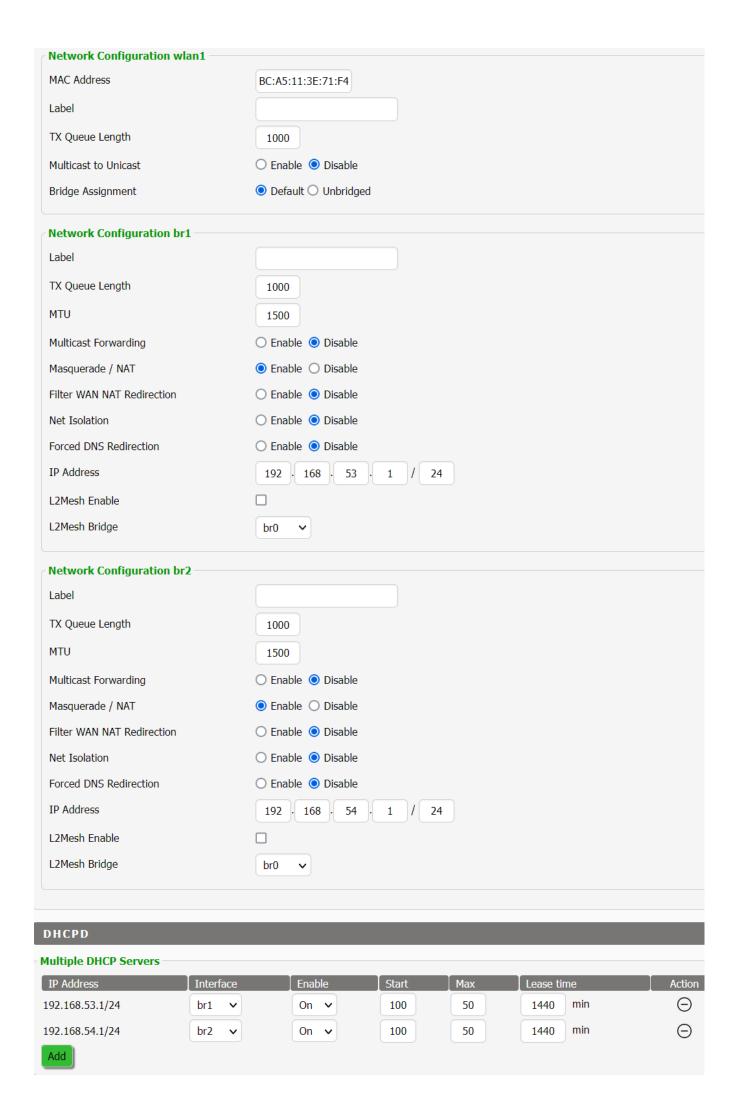
One VAP associated with br2 (VLAN 4)

Screenshots of Main router (R7800)









VLAN's and R7800

On modern builds you can use the GUI just fine see ho1Aetoo,s excellent thread for routers with 2 CPU ports (e.g. R7800): https://forum.dd-wrt.com/phpBB2/viewtopic.php?t=334342

VLAN threads can be found as stickies in the Advanced Networking forum.

The old and now obsolete manual way is described below but it still works as the underlying technology is still swconfig.

I have added the script below to Startup (Administration/Commands Save as Startup).

Note: in swconfig the switch ports 1-4 are reversed so 1=4 and 2=3

```
## to enable VLANs
swconfig dev switch0 set enable vlan 1
## tag VLAN 1 on the trunk port 3 which is actually port 2 on the router, this is
necessarv
\#\# as the WAP also has VLAN 1 1 tagged on the trunk port (the GUI of the R7000 allows
only all tagged)
swconfig dev switch0 vlan 1 set ports "1 4 3t 6"
swconfig dev switch0 vlan 3 set ports "3t 6t"
## set port 3 (which is port 2 on the router) to VLAN 3 and also the trunk port
swconfig dev switch0 vlan 4 set ports "2 3t 6t"
swconfig dev switch0 set apply
# if you use this then you can address eth1.3 as vlan3 see:
https://ixnfo.com/en/configuring-vlans-in-ubuntu.html
vconfig set name type VLAN PLUS VID NO PAD
vconfig add eth1 3
## you can also use the GUI to add vlan 3 to br1 for better overview
brctl addif br1 vlan3
#ifconfig vlan3 down # not necessary
ifconfig vlan3 up
# for use if VLAN PLUS VID NO PAD is NOT used
#brctl addif br1 eth1.3
#ifconfig eth1.3 down # not necessary
#ifconfig eth1.3 up
vconfig add eth1 4
## you can also use the GUI to add vlan 4 to br1 for better overview
brctl addif br2 vlan4
#ifconfig vlan4 down # not necessary
ifconfig vlan4 up
# for use if VLAN PLUS VID NO PAD is NOT used
#brctl addif br2 eth1.4
#ifconfig eth1.4 down # not necessary
#ifconfig eth1.4 up
```

Secondary router R7000

Netgear R7000, running Community build 52369 (the community build is home made with the community build system and has some extra software which is not important for this paper)
Setup: Wireless Access Point (WAP).

Note you need at least build 52369 as that one has the new and improved Switch config tab with CPU port. For some more VLAN examples for routers with one CPU port (as the R7000 and most other routers) see ho1Aetoo 's excellent thread: https://forum.dd-wrt.com/phpBB2/viewtopic.php?t=335568

VLAN threads can be found as stickies in the Advanced Networking forum.

I deviate from the wiki in setting up a WAP and think that the wiki should be updated but that is just my personal opinion.

Note: for Best throughput enable CTF.

A Wireless Access Point (WAP) is secondary router connected wired LAN<>LAN on the same subnet as the primary router:

- On Basic Setup page:
 - o WAN disabled
 - DHCP server Disabled (=off and NOT set as Forwarder!)
 - Local IP address in subnet of primary router but outside DHCP scope, make sure the used IP address is unique on your network you cannot have duplicates.
 You can run udhcpc to give the WAP a static lease but because you can it doesn't mean you should;)
 - Gateway and Local DNS pointing to primary router
- Keep DNSMasq enabled (both on Basic Setup page and Services page)
- On Setup > Advanced Routing, keep Operating mode in the default Gateway (the wiki says Router mode but do not do that, either it does not matter (this case) or break things)
- On Security > Firewall keep the **SPI Firewall enabled,** although you do not want a firewall it will be automatically disabled as there is no WAN so no need to change this setting form default.
- Connect LAN <> LAN (do not use the WAN port unless you really need that extra port, for most routers traffic still must use the CPU so performance is lacklustre and there are some routers where the WAN port is not added to br0 so the WAN port could be non-functional on some routers).

If you have unbridged VAP's or other applications running on your router you have to add the following rule to the firewall in order to get internet access from the VAP's etc.

In the web-interface of the router (the WAP): Administration/Commands save Firewall:

#Always necessary (alternatively set static route on main router and NAT traffic out via the WAN):

iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o br0 -j SNAT --to \$(nvram get lan_ipaddr)

This router was setup via the GUI, Switch Config and Networking tab

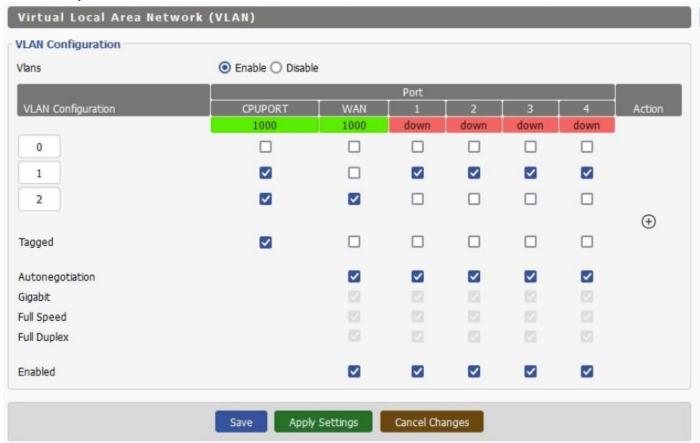
- Trunk port on port 4 with tagged VLAN 1, VLAN 3 and VLAN 4
- As the GUI only supports tagging on all ports VLAN 1 is tagged, in this case it is no problem as long as the other side of the trunk port on the Main router VLAN1 is also tagged
- Port 2 added to VLAN3
- Port 3 added to VLAN 4
- br1 created no IP address, as this is just bridging via trunk VLAN 3 to br1 (192.168.53.1) of Main, so an IP address of 192.168.53.x is possible and can even be desirable if you want to reach the GUI on that address after we have enabled isolation on the Main router, however when you use this for IoT you actually do not want the router to be manageable from this subnet)
- br2 created no IP address, as this is just bridging via trunk VLAN 3 to br2 (192.168.54.1) of Main, so an IP address of 192.168.54.x is possible and can even be desirable if you want to reach the GUI on that address

after we have enabled isolation on the Main router, however when you use this for IoT you actually do not want the router to be manageable from this subnet)

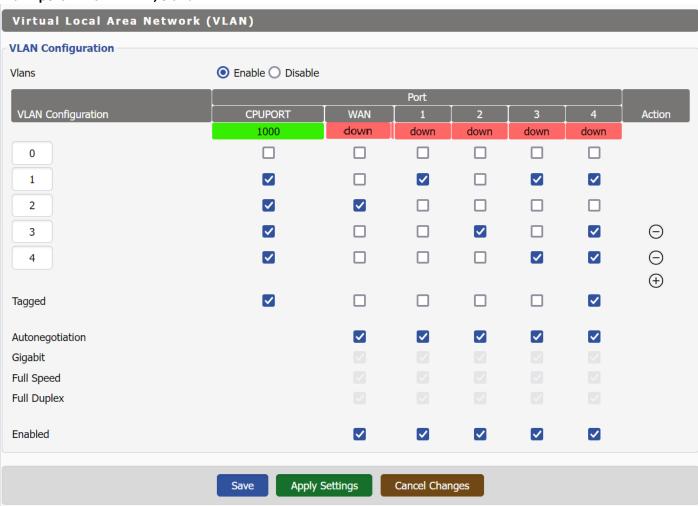
- VLAN 3 added to br1
- VLAN 4 added to br2
- VAP wl0.1 added to br1

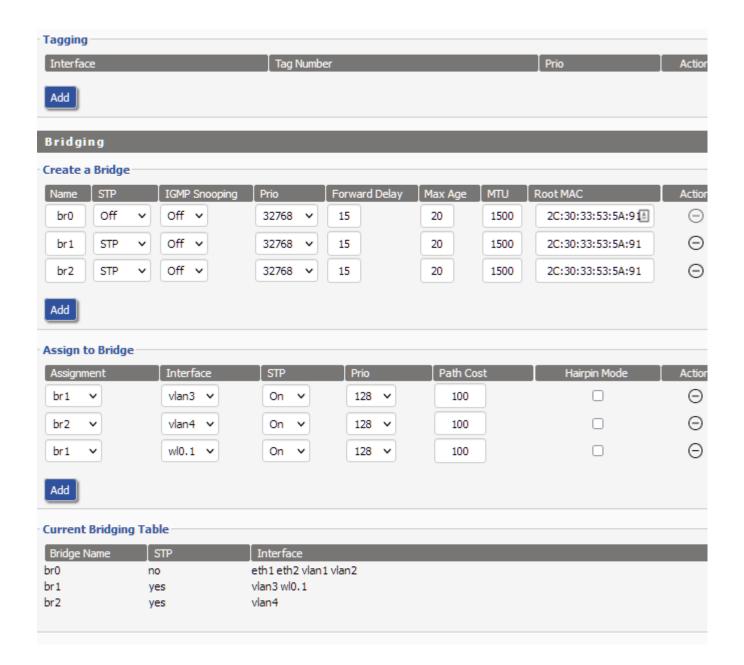
Screenshots of WAP setup **WAN Connection Type** Connection Type Disabled v Optional Settings Router Name À R7000 Hostname Domain Name MTU 1500 Auto Shortcut Forwarding Engine Disable v O Enable O Disable STP Network Setup Router IP Local IP Address 192 168 5 7 24 Gateway 168 5 192 1 Local DNS 5 192 168 1 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) DHCP Type DHCP Server **DHCP Server** Enable
 Disable Start IP Address 192 • 168 Maximum DHCP Users 190 Lease Expiration min 1440 Static DNS 1 0 0 0 Static DNS 2 0 0 0 0 Static DNS 3 0 0 0 0 WINS 0 0 0 0 Use dnsmasq for DNS DHCP-Authoritative

Default setup:

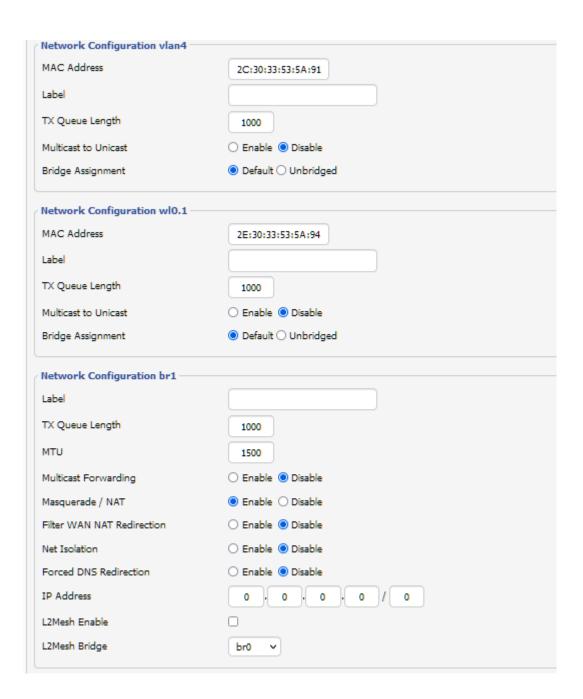


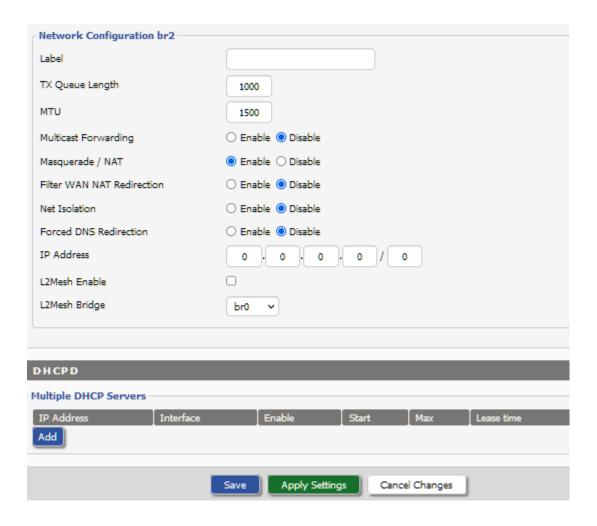
Trunk port 4 with VLAN 1, 3 and 4:





Network Configuration eth1		
MAC Address	2C:30:33:53:5A:93	
Label		
TX Queue Length	1000	
Multicast to Unicast	○ Enable	
Bridge Assignment	Default Unbridged	
Network Configuration eth2		
MAC Address	2C:30:33:53:5A:A4	
Label		
TX Queue Length	1000	
Multicast to Unicast	○ Enable	
Bridge Assignment	● Default ○ Unbridged	
Network Configuration vlan	1	
MAC Address	2C:30:33:53:5A:91	
Label		
TX Queue Length	1000	
Multicast to Unicast	○ Enable Disable	
Bridge Assignment	Default Unbridged	
Network Configuration vlan	2	
MAC Address	2C:30:33:53:5A:91	
Label		
TX Queue Length	1000	
Multicast to Unicast	○ Enable	
Bridge Assignment	Default O Unbridged	
Network Configuration vlan	3	
MAC Address	2C:30:33:53:5A:91	
Label		
TX Queue Length	1000	
Multicast to Unicast	○ Enable	
Bridge Assignment	● Default ○ Unbridged	





Isolating subnets/bridges

Theoretically VLANs are separated at the switch level but in the end they all come together at the main router.

Main router R7800

So isolation should set at the Main router (R7800)

DDWRT bridges are by default FORWARDING to each other so there is no isolation at all and you should be able to freely connect to all subnets

To isolate bridges from each other, DDWRT has a GUI option on all interfaces: "Net isolation" this should be enabled to isolate the bridges (br1 and br2) from br0 and from the Main router (there is a bug in builds before 49732 which prevents to isolate a bridge form the router)

However bridges are not isolated from each other (patch is pending), so that has to be done manually by adding the following rules to the firewall:

```
## isolate bridges from each other:
iptables -D FORWARD -i br1 -o br+ -m state --state NEW -j REJECT
iptables -D FORWARD -i br2 -o br+ -m state --state NEW -j REJECT
iptables -I FORWARD -i br1 -o br+ -m state --state NEW -j REJECT
iptables -I FORWARD -i br2 -o br+ -m state --state NEW -j REJECT
```

Add to Administration > Commands and Save as Firewall

Although these rules are set at the Main router, this also applies to the WAP br1 and br2 because those are just an extension of the Main.

To put it differently the whole br1 and br2 network including the part which runs on the WAP should be isolated from br0 and the router(s)

It is possible that you have to further isolate br1 and br2 from the main router itself if you have a build before build 49732:

```
PORT_DNS="53"

# limit guests to essential router services (icmp, dns, dhcp)
for GUEST_IF in br1 br2
do
iptables -I INPUT -i $GUEST_IF -j REJECT
iptables -I INPUT -p icmp -i $GUEST_IF -j ACCEPT
iptables -I INPUT -p udp -i $GUEST_IF --dport $PORT_DHCP -j ACCEPT
iptables -I INPUT -p tcp -i $GUEST_IF --dport $PORT_DNS -j ACCEPT
iptables -I INPUT -p udp -i $GUEST_IF --dport $PORT_DNS -j ACCEPT
iptables -I INPUT -p udp -i $GUEST_IF --dport $PORT_DNS -j ACCEPT
done
```

This part is not tested but is hopefully enough for a complete isolation,

To research

Is STP on the bridges necessary? Probably not as they are on different subnets